

agencies. In the first place they are going to pass by and walk over ledges rich in silver because under no local circumstances however propitious could they obtain a fair return for their outlay in cash and labor from such source. Silver is not only debased to the point at which the transportation of any ores except those which are nearly pure is out of the question, but the unsuccessful attempt just concluded to strike off every vestige of its remaining royalty is to be renewed at an early day, and this means further depreciation whether successful or not. So these men are after something that will pay them, something that will be received with a regal greeting in the haunts of the money changers—Wall street, Lombard street and Frankfort-on-the-Main; in plain terms, they are going to mine for gold because silver mining does not pay.

But even with the discouragements which the government permits the gold worshippers to surround silver with—even with the white metal classed among the commodities with an alternating value but not likely to go any lower than at present—there would still be profit in producing it if some adequate means of transportation were afforded. The deposits of Deep Creek and the intervening country are so vast, and in some instances so rich, that they would justify working if only all that could be produced could find an outlet, and nothing short of a railroad will exactly fill the bill. It may be imagined how profitable such a road would be to its owners; that it would pay heavy interest on the amount invested from the very beginning is self-evident and that it would in a very short time return to the investors the whole amount required to construct and equip it is just as demonstrable. But the other and greater desideratum is what should be most carefully considered: The mere inception of the enterprise in a manner betokening its early completion would enhance everybody's reality in this city not less than fifty per cent, and not nearly so much as this enhancement alone would amount to in dollars and cents would build the road from end to end and put half a dozen trains in operation! And then, add to this great consideration the other fact spoken of that from the very outset all operating expenses would be paid, interest on the money returned, and the whole of the principal sum brought back in a few years, and who shall then say that this is not one of the most tempting projects in the country, even when viewed in the light of a pure speculation?

For so grand an opportunity for money-getting and that higher incentive of engaging in a legitimate enterprise to literally "go a-begging" so long is really a reflection upon those who ought to be willing and have the means to do with. All it seems to require now is for the impetus to be imparted for such men to "get together" and stand not upon the order of their doing but do at once. A special dispatch in yesterday's NEWS foreshadowed the building of the road from the other end and beyond there; but while this would be better for us than nothing, it is not exactly all we ought to have. The road should be built with Salt

Lake capital and manned throughout with Salt Lake men. It seems absurd for this community to lie supinely upon its back and be content with so many of the plums as may fall into its mouth when it could have all there are on the tree by just getting up and shaking it. Think it over, business men!

THE COUNCIL AND THE SMELTER.

The proposition in the City Council to make up the remainder of the \$100,000 bonus required as a condition precedent to getting the copper smelter here, was this morning defeated. And so it should be. The municipality has no more authority to vote away the public money entrusted to its keeping to further private enterprises than it has to take a citizen's property without compensation or do anything else which the law clearly forbids. This principle has become so well established in our governmental system that it is really something of a surprise that the proposition to violate it had even a following in the Council. In place of such departure from proper legislation a scheme was presented and adopted, the full terms of which appear in our local columns. This proposes that the city invest \$25,000 in real property and hold it in trust for the use of the smelting company, or something to that effect.

There is some little but not very much artfulness in this plan; perhaps if we were to call it "artlessness" we would come somewhat nearer the true definition. In what respect does it differ from the original proposition that was voted down, except in the matter of circumlocution and deviousness? Look at it as we may, it seems to be only investing corporate funds for the benefit of a private enterprise without consideration presently or prospectively to the local government as such; and with so much understood it is safe to leave the matter to the inspection and action of his honor the Mayor.

The NEWS is, as we believe nearly all its readers in this city are, unreservedly in favor of the smelter, and has taken occasion to say so more than once. The benefits to be derived are manifold and far-reaching, as has been shown in these columns; but we want whatever does come to benefit the city to be established on a proper basis, one concerning which there can be no question. Least of all do we look approvingly upon the establishment of a precedent whose results might some day involve us in financial ruin and would be sure at all times to be a source of misgiving if not alarm.

THE HAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE.

The first official action regarding Hawaii was taken a few days ago by our representative there, Hon. John L. Stevens. On the 1st of the present month he officially proclaimed a protectorate for the islands on behalf of the United States and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the legislative hall, all this, however, subject to such ac-

tion as Congress may take. This is a very important matter, one whose results may not at the present time be prefigured. If as is stated Great Britain is indifferent on the subject because of the limited trade which she has there and the desire to maintain a friendly attitude toward the United States, it is not a strained or unnatural conclusion to arrive at that we shall soon have the "district of Hawaii" with the United States government exercising exclusive authority there, and this may be the case whether England objects or not, though it would probably be deferred somewhat in that event.

When once we begin the annexation business, the thought that will be uppermost in many minds is that as to where it will end. Canada probably and Cuba possibly may recognize only the American flag, and that too before the present generation is much older.

THE POPE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The name of Mgr. Satolli is more frequently spoken and written of in this country just now than that of any other man in it with perhaps the single exception of Grover Cleveland. It is read of, of course, by a great many more and yet the number who know and know of the noted ecclesiast is comparatively limited. He is the direct representative of the Pope in the United States and is, we are advised, to be most luxuriously quartered at Washington. His residence is to be the Catholic university and here he will be surrounded with all the comforts and pleasures of a legitimate character that a most liberal papal allowance can procure, and will enjoy at the same time the society of a wealthy coterie of ecclesiastics. The university is a very rich institution, many of its patrons coming from the ranks of millionaires. Miss Gwendolin Caldwell, whom readers of the NEWS will remember as having figured in a matrimonial entanglement with a French prince a year or two ago, gave the university \$300,000 at one time and numerous gifts of \$50,000, and other large sums are recorded.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says Mgr. Satolli will be one of the faculty, which includes a number of the ablest priests and prelates living. His salary of 30,000 lire, or \$6000, will be amply sufficient to provide for his wants, inasmuch as he will occupy an elegantly furnished apartment free of cost, with servants at his disposal, and nothing to pay for except his board and washing. If he likes billiards, there is a table at his disposal, and he is supplied with all the magazines and current literature of the world in every language that is printed. The members of the faculty of the university get both washing and board gratis, in addition to their salaries, and the provender is the very best the markets afford, including wine ad libitum and cigars after dinner.

It is understood that the Pope would very much like to have a diplomatic representative in this country, but this cannot be until he regains his temporal power, an event decidedly among the improbabilities. It is remembered that a nuncio dispatched by his holiness